

ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE

A uniform and symmetric, double failure-correcting technique protects against two or fewer disk failures in a disk array of a storage system. A RAID system of the storage system generates two disks worth of “redundant” information for storage in the array, wherein the redundant information (e.g., parity) is illustratively derived from computations along both diagonal parity sets (“diagonals”) and row parity sets (“rows”). Specifically, the RAID system computes row parity along rows of the array and diagonal parity along diagonals of the array. However, the contents of the redundant (parity) information disks interact such that neither disk contains purely (solely) diagonal or row redundancy information; the redundant information is generated using diagonal parity results in row parity computations (and vice versa).